



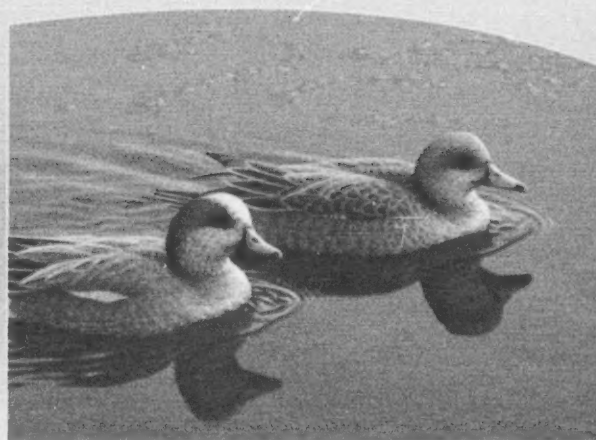
Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

# Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada July 2012

Canadian Wildlife Service  
Waterfowl Committee

CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 36



Canada

For more information on migratory birds, please visit the following website:

**Environment Canada's Migratory Birds website:**

[www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=FDF836EF-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=FDF836EF-1)

---

**HELPFUL TIP:**

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when birdwatching, hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information on minimizing the risk of exposure:

[www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index-eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/id-mi/index-eng.php)

---

**Cover Art:**

The Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp, entitled *Along the Edgewater*, features the American Widgeon. It is a creation of the Canadian wildlife artist W. Allan Hancock of British Columbia.

Through a special partnership with Environment Canada, Wildlife Habitat Canada receives the revenues from the sale of the Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp, purchased primarily by waterfowl hunters to validate their Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permits. The conservation stamp is also sold to stamp and print collectors and those interested in contributing to habitat conservation. In 2011-2012, Wildlife Habitat Canada provided 26 grants totalling close to \$1.2 million, which helped grantees leverage an additional \$7.3 million in funding. The 2011-2012 grant projects conserved, restored and enhanced a total of 494 420 acres of wildlife habitat across Canada (Wildlife Habitat Canada 2012).

For more information on Wildlife Habitat Canada or the conservation stamp and print program, please call Wildlife Habitat Canada at 613-722-2090 (in the Ottawa region) or toll-free at 1-800-669-7919. You can also obtain this information from Wildlife Habitat Canada's website at [www.whc.org](http://www.whc.org).

**Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada**  
**July 2012**

**Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee**  
**CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Report Number 36**

**Authors:**

This report was prepared by the Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee, and edited by Renée Bergeron of the National Office of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

**Correct citation for this report:**

Canadian Wildlife Service Waterfowl Committee. 2011–2012. *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada: July 2012*. CWS Migr. Birds Regul. Rep. No. 36.

**Comments:**

Comments regarding the proposals to implement the new International Harvest Strategy for Black Duck and to establish migratory birds hunting regulations on a three-year interval should be sent to the Director of Population Conservation and Management Division at the national office of the Canadian Wildlife Service of Environment Canada at the following address:

351 St. Joseph Boulevard, Gatineau QC K1A 0H3

or by email to: [Mbreports-reports.omregs@ec.gc.ca](mailto:Mbreports-reports.omregs@ec.gc.ca).

Other comments on this report, the regulation-setting process or other concerns relating to migratory game birds should be sent to the national office of the Canadian Wildlife Service at the above address. Region-specific comments should be sent to the appropriate Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Population Conservation Division, at the following addresses:

Atlantic Region: 17 Waterfowl Lane, P.O. Box 6227, Sackville, NB E4L 1G6

Quebec Region: 801–1550 D'Estimauville Avenue, Québec QC G1V 3W5

Ontario Region: 4905 Dufferin Street, Toronto ON M3H 5T4

Prairie and Northern Region: Twin Atria No. 2, 4999 98 Avenue, Edmonton AB T6B 2X3

Pacific and Yukon Region: 5421 Robertson Road, R.R. #1, Delta BC V4K 3N2

This report may be downloaded from the following website:

[www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=en&n=762c28ab-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=en&n=762c28ab-1)

Cat. No.: CW69-16/36-2012E-PDF

ISBN : 978-1-100-20691-2

Information contained in this publication may be reproduced, in part or in whole, and by any means, for personal or public non-commercial purposes, without charge or further permission, unless otherwise specified.

You are asked to:

- Exercise due diligence in ensuring the accuracy of the materials reproduced;
- Indicate both the complete title of the materials reproduced, as well as the author organization; and
- Indicate that the reproduction is a copy of an official work that is published by the Government of Canada and that the reproduction has not been produced in affiliation with or with the endorsement of the Government of Canada.

Commercial reproduction and distribution is prohibited except with written permission from the Government of Canada's copyright administrator, Public Works and Government Services of Canada (PWGSC). For more information, please contact PWGSC at 613-996-6886 or at [droitdauteur.copyright@tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca](mailto:droitdauteur.copyright@tpsgc-pwgsc.gc.ca).

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of the Environment, 2012

Aussi disponible en français

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background .....	1
Annual Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations .....	1
Breeding Population Surveys.....	2
American Black Duck Harvest Strategy .....	2
Proposal to establish migratory game bird hunting regulations for three-year periods as an alternative to the current annual process .....	2
Revising the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.....	3
Management of Overabundant Snow Geese.....	3
Hunting Regulations for the 2012–2013 Season .....	5
<i>Newfoundland and Labrador</i> .....	5
<i>Prince Edward Island</i> .....	5
<i>Nova Scotia</i> .....	5
<i>New Brunswick</i> .....	6
<i>Quebec</i> .....	6
<i>Ontario</i> .....	6
<i>Manitoba</i> .....	7
<i>Saskatchewan</i> .....	7
<i>Alberta</i> .....	8
<i>British Columbia</i> .....	8
<i>Yukon Territory</i> .....	8
<i>Northwest Territories</i> .....	8
<i>Nunavut</i> .....	8
Please Report Bird Bands .....	9
Updates to the Migratory Birds Regulations .....	9
<i>Amendment to Allow for the Temporary Possession of Migratory Birds for Disease Testing</i> .....	9
Literature Cited .....	10
Appendix A – 2012–2013 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory .....	11

## Background

Canadian hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories and a range of other interested stakeholders. As part of this process, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) of Environment Canada produces three reports each year. The first report, *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada*, commonly called the November report, contains population and other biological information on migratory game birds, and thus provides the scientific basis for management. The second report, *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations (including Regulation Proposals for Overabundant Species)* (the December report), outlines the proposed changes to the annual hunting regulations, as well as other proposed amendments to the *Migratory Birds Regulations*. Proposals for hunting regulations are developed in accordance with the *Objectives and Guidelines for the Establishment of National Regulations for Migratory Game Bird Hunting* ([www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=5623E6C-9](http://www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=5623E6C-9)). The third report, *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada* (the July report), summarizes the hunting regulations for the upcoming hunting season. The three documents are distributed to organizations and individuals with an interest in migratory game bird conservation, to provide an opportunity for input into the development of hunting regulations in this country.

The process for the development of regulations in Canada requires that any changes be in the form of final proposals by late February of each year. That means that regulations must be set without the benefit of knowledge about the breeding conditions and production forecasts of the coming year. This does not usually present difficulties because the hunting regulations are based on trends over several years, but in some cases the results from recent harvest surveys or breeding population surveys conducted in May and June will indicate that changes in the national approach are needed to ensure conservation of migratory game birds. In this case, Environment Canada will process a regulatory amendment and issue a bulletin updating these regulations.

## Annual Schedule for the Development of Hunting Regulations

The annual schedule for the development of hunting regulations is based on the requirement to have the annual hunting regulations made into law by early June of each year:

- October through November – *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* report, containing biological information on migratory game birds, is developed and finalized. In early January, it is distributed and posted on the Environment Canada (EC) Nature website by CWS-HQ Population and Conservation Management Division (PCMD).
- November – CWS regional offices develop proposals for hunting regulations in consultations with the provinces and territories and interested stakeholders.
- December 1 – CWS Regions provide to CWS-PCMD and CWS Wildlife Program Support Division (WPSD), the proposed changes to hunting regulations (with justifications) for the upcoming year, as well as the proposals for overabundant species or any other information that should be included in the report on *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations*, including advance notice on items for future years.
- Early to mid-January – CWS-PCMD posts on the EC Nature website and distributes the *Proposals to Amend the Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* report containing the regulatory proposals to allow for public, inter-regional and international consultation.
- February 28 – End of the consultation period; any amendments to the proposed changes to hunting regulations are due to CWS-PCMD and CWS-WPSD.
- March through April – CWS-WPSD prepares legal documents and obtains approvals of the regulatory proposals.
- Early June – Hunting regulations become law.
- Early July – The *Migratory Birds Regulations in Canada* report, containing the approved hunting regulations, is distributed and posted on the EC Nature website. The migratory game bird hunting regulation summaries are available on the EC Nature website.
- Early August – Hunting regulation summaries are available at Canada Post outlets.

## Note to American Readers

The annual cycle of regulation development takes place earlier in Canada than in the United States. To meet the requirements of the process for the development of regulations in Canada, proposals for hunting regulations must be finalized no later than late February of each year. Canadian representatives at the summer Flyway Council meetings and other hearings are not reporting on what is being considered, but on what has been passed into law.

## Breeding Population Surveys

The results of the 2012 breeding population surveys will be described in detail and compared to historical data sets in the *Population Status of Migratory Game Birds in Canada* report published in December 2012.

## American Black Duck Harvest Strategy

The CWS proposes, beginning with the 2013–2014 hunting season, to implement an international harvest strategy to set American Black Duck harvest regulations. This recently completed strategy is the culmination of several years of technical work, consultation with stakeholders, and negotiations between federal, provincial and state wildlife agencies in Canada and the U.S. Progress on the development of this international American Black Duck harvest strategy has been published in previous CWS Migratory Birds Regulatory Reports. The proposed strategy would replace the interim international harvest strategy put in place in 2008.

The American Black Duck is one of very few migratory game bird species of which Canadian hunters take a large proportion (historically close to 50%) of the continental harvest. Furthermore, it is the most abundant dabbling duck species in many areas of eastern Canada. Given that hunting pressure on the species is high, it was determined that a joint management effort was necessary to maintain harvest at sustainable levels. The proposed strategy will clarify the level of harvest allowed in each country. The benefits of implementing the strategy for Canadians will be related to having a clear and transparent process upon which regulatory decisions will be based and access to a fair share of the continental harvest. Canadian hunting regulations will continue to reflect regional differences in Black Duck abundance and harvest potential.

The fundamental objectives of the proposed strategy are to ensure resource conservation by maintaining the Black Duck population at levels that can sustain waterfowl harvest and viewing commensurate with habitat carrying capacity, maintain societal values associated with the hunting tradition, and maintain equitable access to the Black Duck resource between Canada and the U.S. More specifically, the strategy will aim to maintain the continental harvest rate at 98% of the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) and aim for a 50% distribution of the allowable harvest in each country, but will accept annual variations in the range of 40–60% in either country. The strategy will be based on an Adaptive Harvest Management (AHM) approach

which includes population models derived from data from the Eastern Waterfowl Survey, a Canada–U.S. integrated breeding pair survey conducted annually over the core Black Duck range in Canada. Frequent evaluations of the strategy elements will be conducted to ensure that it performs as expected.

The American Black Duck Harvest Strategy Working Group will continue to provide technical support in the implementation and evaluation of the strategy and will provide advice to the appropriate regulatory consultative bodies in Canada and the U.S. Specific Black Duck hunting regulation proposals for the 2013–2014 hunting season will be developed through the summer and fall. Those specific proposals will be presented for consultation in the Regulatory Report produced in December, and posted at:

[www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=0EA37FB2-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=0EA37FB2-1).

More details on the adaptive management study can be found on the following website:

<http://coopunit.forestry.uga.edu/blackduck>

## Proposal to establish migratory game bird hunting regulations for three-year periods as an alternative to the current annual process

The objective of this proposal is to reduce the resource burden to government—while continuing to ensure that conservation and harvesting objectives are achieved—associated with the regulatory process required to amend the migratory game birds hunting regulations every year. This proposal was developed based on a technical assessment that concluded there would be low conservation risk for hunted species. In the event of an unanticipated conservation concern, the regulations could be amended at mid-intervals. Population status will continue to be reviewed annually to ensure that urgent mid-cycle amendments are not needed.

### Why choose three-year cycles?

- Technical analysis showed that the likelihood of having sub-optimal harvest regulations increased with the length of time between opportunities for regulatory changes.
- These sub-optimal regulations represented the sum of lost opportunity (under-harvest) and conservation concern (over-harvest).
- However, the risk was acceptable when regulations were evaluated at three-year intervals and represented a good balance with the reduced regulatory burden.

### Would there be an effect on existing harvest management plans?

- We would retain the ability to make changes in

off years if necessary for conservation.

- Having a short delay in regulatory response seldom jeopardizes recovery; when it would, there is good justification to use the regulation's power for responding to emergencies.
- As management plans are updated, they would explicitly accommodate Canada's system.

#### What about making changes for "other" (non-conservation) reasons?

- Changes not rooted in a conservation concern would be grouped and implemented as part of the new cycle.
- However, stabilized regulations would be a policy approach; the three-year interval would not be mandated in regulation.
- This means that changes could still be made through an off-year process, if needed.

#### Would the regulations be more conservative?

- CWS anticipates that most, if not all, regulations would remain exactly the same as now.

If the proposal is adopted, the first new three-year stabilized hunting regulations would begin with the 2013–2014 hunting season and end with the 2015–2016 hunting season. Regulatory proposals submitted in December 2012, if approved, would be in place starting in September 2013 and remain in effect through fall 2015 inclusively (special conservation measures for overabundant Snow Geese would run from spring 2014 to spring 2016).

## **Revising the North American Waterfowl Management Plan**

Originally signed in 1986, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) is an international partnership agreement among Canada, the United States and Mexico aimed at restoring waterfowl populations in North America to 1970s levels by securing, enhancing and managing wetland and upland habitat across the continent. Previous updates were done in 1994 (when Mexico joined the Plan), 1998 and 2004.

The 2012 Plan renewal is termed a *revision* to differentiate it from the previous updates, because for the first time since its inception the Plan's strategic goals were reviewed and updated through extensive consultation with stakeholders, including federal, provincial/territorial, state and non-governmental organization representatives (Ducks Unlimited Canada, Delta Waterfowl, Nature Canada, provincial wildlife federations, etc.). The revised strategic goals are:

1. Abundant and resilient waterfowl populations to support hunting and other uses without imperilling habitat;

2. Wetlands and related habitats sufficient to sustain waterfowl populations at desired levels, while providing places to recreate and ecological services that benefit society;
3. Growing numbers of waterfowl hunters, other conservationists and citizens who enjoy and actively support waterfowl and wetlands conservation.

A description of the considerations and concepts of the 2012 NAWMP has been provided in previous editions of the CWS Regulatory Reports Series. The revision process is drawing to a close, as the revised plan is now being finalized for presentation to the authorities in all three countries. Once the process is finalized, the text can be found at the NAMWP website: [www.nawmp.ca](http://www.nawmp.ca).

## **Management of Overabundant Snow Geese**

### Issue

The rapid growth of most snow goose populations is of great concern. A decade ago, comprehensive assessments of the environmental effects of the rapidly growing populations of mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese and Greater Snow Geese were completed by working groups of Canadian and American scientists. Their analyses are contained in the reports entitled *Arctic Ecosystems in Peril – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group* (Batt 1997) and *The Greater Snow Goose – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group* (Batt 1998). These working groups concluded that the increase in Snow Goose populations was primarily human induced. Improved farming practices supplying a steady food source along with the safety of refuges have resulted in increased survival and reproductive rates in Snow Geese. These populations have become so large that they are affecting the plant communities at staging areas and breeding grounds on which they and other species rely. Grazing and grubbing by geese not only permanently removes vegetation, but also changes soil salinity, nitrogen dynamics and moisture levels. The result is the alteration or elimination of the plant communities, which in all likelihood will not be restored. Although the Arctic is vast, the areas that support migrating and breeding geese and other companion species are limited in extent and some areas are likely to become inhospitable for decades. Increasing crop damage is also an important consequence of the growing Snow Goose populations.

## Regulation

Several concurrent management measures have been put in place to curtail the rapid population growth and reduce population size to a level consistent with the carrying capacity of the habitat. One measure attempts to increase the mortality rate of Snow Geese by two to three times the rate achieved prior to the introduction of special conservation measures. Beginning in 1999, an amendment to the *Migratory Birds Regulations* created special conditions under which hunters were encouraged to take overabundant species for conservation reasons and, in some cases and subject to specific controls, to use exceptional methods and equipment such as electronic calls and bait. The special conservation measures were implemented in 1999 in selected areas of Quebec and Manitoba, and the geographic area where these measures were implemented was extended in 2000. In spring 2001, special conservation measures were also implemented in Saskatchewan and Nunavut. Special conservation measures for Greater Snow Geese were expanded in spring 2012 into eastern Ontario to assist efforts already in place in Quebec to reduce the population size of Greater Snow Geese. The dates and locations of these special conservation measures were determined in consultation with the provincial governments, other organizations and local communities.

## Evaluation

Scientific studies are tracking progress toward the goals of reduced population growth and, ultimately, recovery by plant communities.

For Lesser Snow Geese, the original objectives were to reduce pressure on habitats by increasing the continental harvest to between 0.8 and 1.2 million birds annually (Rockwell *et al.* 1997). These projections were later challenged as being too conservative, and annual harvest requirements of 1.4 to 3.4 million birds were projected on the basis of updated information (Cooke *et al.* 2000; Rockwell and Ankney 2000).

An evaluation of the effectiveness of the special measures for mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese was completed in 2011. Overall, it was concluded that the mid-continent population has not declined as a result of the conservation measures, but instead has continued to grow, although perhaps at a reduced rate (Alisauskas *et al.* 2011). The authors concluded that the weighted survival probability for mid-continent Snow Geese essentially did not change between the period preceding the conservation measures (1989–1997) and during the conservation measures themselves (1998–2006). They estimated low harvest rates that increased from 0.024 during 1989–1997 for the most northern of the Arctic

colonies geese to only 0.027 during 1998–2006, and from 0.031 to only 0.037 for the more southern Arctic colonies. They also concluded that while the annual harvest increased, it failed to exceed 1 million adults in any year during the assessment period from 1989 to 2006. Lastly, these growth patterns are also being observed for Lesser Snow Geese of the western Arctic as well as Ross's Geese.

Alisauskas *et al.* (2011) recommend maintaining the special conservation season in spring as well as removing the daily bag and possession limits in places in Canada where they still exist. They also concluded that additional targeted measures would be needed if the objective of reduction in damage to arctic ecosystems were to be achieved through population reduction.

In the case of Greater Snow Geese, the population objective adopted by the 2012 North American Waterfowl Management Plan is 500 000 birds, or about one half of the nearly 1.0 million birds present in 1999. An evaluation demonstrated that special conservation measures (for which the spring season was key) were successful in reducing the annual survival rate for adults from about 83% to about 72.5% (Calvert *et al.* 2007). The growth of the population was stopped, but the special measures have not succeeded in reducing the size of the population. The population appears to have stabilized at about 1 million birds. In 2011 the population size was estimated at 917 000 geese (Lefebvre 2011).

Models show that without a spring harvest, the population would quickly begin to grow rapidly once more (Gauthier and Reed 2007) as a result of climatic changes that favour good breeding conditions in the Arctic as well as improved feeding conditions (corn and other crops) on wintering and staging grounds. At the same time, it appears that the harvest in Canada has been maximized. Beginning in 2009, hunters were permitted to take additional Greater Snow Geese in spring under a special conservation order in several U.S. states of the Atlantic Flyway. In spring 2011, the estimated total harvest of 48 279 birds was slightly higher than the 2010 estimate and more than double the estimated harvest in the first year of the special conservation order (Snow Goose, Brant and Swan Committee of the Atlantic Flyway Council, July 2011).

## Regulations for 2012–2013

The special conservation measures that will be in effect in fall 2012 and spring 2013 are posted on the EC Nature website: [www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=A297B56F-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=A297B56F-1) and are also shown in Appendix A (within the Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries) of this report.

In Quebec and Saskatchewan, no changes to the special conservation measures already in place were deemed necessary for the 2012–2013 season.

Manitoba and Nunavut extended the closing date of their current special conservation season effective in 2013. In Manitoba, the special conservation season was extended to June 15 in Game Bird Hunting Zone 1, and throughout Nunavut, the season will close on June 30. Lastly, a special spring conservation season was implemented for the first time in southeastern Ontario in 2012.

## Hunting Regulations for the 2012–2013 Season

Provincial and territorial governments as well as hunter associations were supportive of the proposed amendments to the hunting regulations for the 2012–2013 season. However, the proposal to lift the bag limit restriction for non-residents of Canada for American Woodcock in Quebec has been postponed pending further consultations. This proposal will be reconsidered prior to the 2013–2014 hunting season.

The regulations in effect for 2012–2013 are shown in Appendix A (Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries). The amendments were approved by the Governor-in-Council on May 31, 2012.

### Newfoundland and Labrador

#### Restriction on the possession limit for Barrow's Goldeneye

The possession limit of Barrow's Goldeneye in Newfoundland and Labrador was decreased from two birds to one. Barrow's Goldeneye – Eastern Population is considered a species of special concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. The daily bag limit of one bird per day allows for the accidental harvest of this species. In order to provide protection to the species, the possession limit was reduced to only one bird. This measure was also put in place in the Maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

### Prince Edward Island

#### Restriction on the possession limit for Barrow's Goldeneye

The possession limit of Barrow's Goldeneye in Prince Edward Island was decreased from two birds to one. Barrow's Goldeneye – Eastern Population is considered a species of special concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. The daily bag limit of one bird per day allows for the accidental harvest of this species. In order to provide protection to the species, the possession limit was reduced to only one bird. This measure was also implemented in

Newfoundland and Labrador, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

### Nova Scotia

#### Restriction on the possession limit for Barrow's Goldeneye

The possession limit of Barrow's Goldeneye in Nova Scotia was decreased from two birds to one. Barrow's Goldeneye – Eastern Population is considered a species of special concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. The daily bag limit of one bird per day allows for the accidental harvest of this species. In order to provide protection to the species, the possession limit was reduced to only one bird. This measure was also implemented in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

#### Increasing opportunities to harvest Canada Geese

First, the restriction limiting hunting to farmland only during the September goose seasons has been removed. This change was made in response to requests from hunters in areas where access to farmland is limited (e.g., southwest Nova Scotia).

Second, hunters are now allowed to possess until September 30, six additional Canada Geese harvested in the early season.

Lastly, the early goose season has been extended to allow additional harvest opportunity. For the hunting season 2012–2013, this will result in an early goose season in Zone 1 to be open from September 4 through 18, inclusive; and in Zones 2 and 3, to be open from September 4 through 24, inclusive.

These changes are expected to allow an increase in harvest pressure on temperate-breeding Canada Geese, a stock of geese that continues to experience an increase in population size.

#### Changing season dates and bag limit table structure for ducks and geese

Changes were made to season dates and bag limit structure for some parts of Nova Scotia in order to simplify the regulations and to be more consistent with other provincial jurisdictions.

First, the column identifying "additional seasons" for selected species was removed and instead harvested species were categorized into one of two categories as follows:

- a) Ducks, other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-Breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders, Scoters, Goldeneyes and Buffleheads; and

b) Common and Red-Breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Eiders, Scoters, Goldeneyes and Buffleheads.

Second, in Zones 2 and 3 for those species identified in the above group "a", the opening date has been delayed by two weeks to October 22 and the season has been extended by a similar time interval to close on January 15. For those species identified in group "b", the opening date has been delayed to October 8 and the season extended to close on January 15.

Finally, the opening season date for geese in Zones 2 and 3 was made earlier by two weeks. Season closure dates for geese in these zones will remain January 15. This change in timing will result in consistent closing dates for geese and ducks in Zones 2 and 3, and could achieve a slight reduction in harvest pressure on migrant stocks of North Atlantic Population Canada Geese harvested in Nova Scotia.

### **New Brunswick**

#### *Restriction on the possession limit for Barrow's Goldeneye*

The possession limit of Barrow's Goldeneye in New Brunswick has been reduced from two birds to one. Barrow's Goldeneye – Eastern Population is considered a species of special concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. The daily bag limit of one bird per day allows for the accidental harvest of this species. In order to provide protection to the species, the possession limit was reduced to only one bird. This measure was also implemented in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Maritime provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

#### *Removing restrictions on geese*

First, the restriction limiting hunting to farmland only during the September goose seasons has been removed.

Second, hunters are now allowed to possess until September 30, six additional Canada Geese harvested in the early season.

Lastly, the early goose season has been extended to allow additional harvest opportunity. For the hunting season 2012–2013, this will result in an early goose season to be open from September 4 through 25, inclusive.

These changes are expected to allow an increase in harvest pressure on temperate-breeding Canada Geese, a stock of geese that continues to experience an increase in population size.

### **Quebec**

#### *Restriction on the possession limit for Barrow's Goldeneye*

The possession limit of Barrow's Goldeneye in Quebec has been reduced from two birds to one. Barrow's Goldeneye – Eastern Population is considered a species of special concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. The daily bag limit of one bird per day allows for the accidental harvest of this species. In order to provide protection to the species, the possession limit was reduced to one bird. This measure was also implemented in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Maritime provinces and Ontario.

### **Ontario**

#### *Restriction on the possession limit for Barrow's Goldeneye*

The possession limit of Barrow's Goldeneye in Ontario has been reduced from three birds to one. Barrow's Goldeneye – Eastern Population is considered a species of special concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. The daily bag limit of one bird per day allows for the accidental harvest of this species. In order to provide protection to the species, the possession limit was reduced to only one bird. This measure was also implemented in Newfoundland and Labrador, the Maritime provinces and Quebec.

#### *Removing restrictions on the daily bag limit for Canada and Cackling Geese*

The daily bag limit restrictions for Canada Geese have been removed in Provincial Wildlife Management Units (WMU) 83 and 86 in southwestern Ontario. This change harmonizes Canada Goose hunting regulations in these WMUs with the majority of other WMUs in the Southern Hunting District and may result in an increase in the harvest of temperate-breeding Canada Geese. Daily bag limit restrictions remain unchanged for WMUs 82, 84, 85, 93, 94.

#### *Increasing the possession limit for Canada and Cackling Geese*

The possession limit of Canada Geese and Cackling Geese has been increased from 24 to 30 in all hunting districts in Ontario. This change harmonizes Canada Goose and Cackling Goose possession limits with other harvested migratory game bird species at three times the maximum daily bag limit, with the exception of Barrow's Goldeneye.

### Establishing a Waterfowler Heritage Day

CWS introduced a Waterfowler Heritage Day in Ontario starting in September 2012. In the Southern and Central Hunting Districts, the Waterfowler Heritage Day will occur on the Saturday preceding the regular ducks, rails, moorhens, coots, snipe and geese hunting season; in the Northern and Hudson-James Bay Hunting Districts, the Waterfowler Heritage Day will occur on the first Saturday in September.

One day has been removed from the end of the regular ducks, rails, moorhens, coots, snipe and geese hunting season in the Southern, Central and Northern Hunting Districts to allow for a Waterfowler Heritage Day. No change in season length was required in the Hudson-James Bay Hunting District because the Waterfowler Heritage Day occurs during the open ducks, rails, moorhens, coots, snipe and geese hunting season.

Waterfowler Heritage Days are currently in effect in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

### **Manitoba**

#### Reducing restrictions on the daily bag and possession limits for residents and non-residents of Canada for Canvasback and Redhead

The restrictions on the daily bag and possession limits for Canvasbacks and Redheads have been removed in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4 for residents and non-residents of Canada. For residents, this change means daily bag and possession limits equal to those for other ducks (daily bag limit of 8 and possession limit of 24). For non-residents, this change brings the daily bag and possession limits to 4 and 12, respectively.

The changes will provide increased hunting opportunity, and will be particularly beneficial to residents of Canada.

#### Snow Goose

##### - Special Spring Conservation Season

The spring Snow Goose conservation season in Game Bird Hunting Zone 1 has been extended to June 15. This change will be effective for the 2013 spring conservation season. This measure will provide additional opportunity to manage this overabundant species, and contribute to reducing the growth of the population through hunting, particularly in late spring.

##### - Removing restrictions on decoy use with electronic Snow Goose recordings

The requirement to use only blue or white phase Snow Goose decoys when electronic Snow Goose recordings are being used has been removed. This change will allow hunters to target both Canada and Snow Geese during the same hunt, which will provide additional opportunity to manage overabundant Snow Geese through hunting.

#### Establishing a hunting season for Woodcock

A hunting season for Woodcock has been established in Game Bird Hunting Zones 3 and 4. The season will begin in 2012, and run from September 8 to November 30. The bag limit has been set at 8 per day (24 in possession) for residents of Canada, and 4 per day (12 in possession) for non-residents of Canada. The Woodcock season will provide a new and unique hunting opportunity in Manitoba.

Five other provinces with breeding populations of woodcock currently have hunting seasons: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

### **Saskatchewan**

#### Removing restrictions on decoy use with electronic Snow Goose recordings

The requirement to use only blue or white phase Snow Goose decoys when electronic Snow Goose recordings are being used has been removed. This change will allow hunters to target both Canada and Snow Geese during the same hunt, which will provide additional opportunity to manage overabundant Snow Geese through hunting.

#### Changing the opening date for White-fronted Goose

The opening season date for White-fronted Geese hunting in South Game Bird District for Canadian residents was made earlier by nine days; in 2012 it will begin on September 1. This aligns all waterfowl hunting seasons for Canadian residents.

#### Relaxing daily bag and possession limit restrictions for Northern Pintail

The daily bag and possession limits for Northern Pintail have been increased from 3 to 4 and 9 to 12, respectively. This amendment aligns regulations with Alberta.

## Alberta

### Removing restrictions on decoy use with electronic Snow Goose recordings

The requirement to use only blue or white phase Snow Goose decoys when electronic Snow Goose recordings are being used has been removed. This change will allow hunters to target both Canada and Snow Geese during the same hunt, which will provide additional opportunity to manage overabundant Snow Geese through hunting.

### Establishing Waterfowler Heritage Days province-wide

The first time Waterfowler Heritage Days were established in Alberta was in 2009, but in some parts only of Alberta (game bird hunting zones 5, 6 and 7). For 2012, Waterfowler Heritage Days have been established in zones 1 to 4 and 8. Waterfowler Heritage Days will occur throughout the province on the first Saturday and Sunday of September.

Waterfowler Heritage Days are in effect in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia.

### Opening date change – Canada, Cackling and White-fronted Geese

The opening season date for Canada, Cackling and White-fronted Geese has been changed from September 15 to September 1 in Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) 841 within Game Bird Hunting Zone 1. This aligns regulations in WMU 841 with all surrounding WMUs.

## British Columbia

### Increase the possession limit to three times the daily bag limit for all migratory game bird species

Following regulatory changes that have taken place in Western Canada and the United States over the last few years, the possession limit has been increased from two times the daily bag limit to three times the daily bag limit for all species of migratory game birds in British Columbia.

This change is intended to increase opportunities for hunters who might otherwise be forced to stop hunting, or to gift their birds in order to continue hunting.

Similar measures were put in place in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario in 2010 and in Quebec in 2011.

## Snow Goose and Ross's Goose

Snow Goose and Ross's Goose hunting has been opened in all Provincial Region 2 Management Units located in the lower mainland of British Columbia. This change was to support the management goals of controlling exponential growth of the Snow Goose population observed in recent years. The daily Snow Goose bag limit has been set at 10 for Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 and at 5 for all other Provincial Management Units and for Ross's Goose.

### White-fronted Goose

White-fronted Goose hunting has been reopened in all Provincial Region 1 (Vancouver Island) and Region 2 (lower mainland) Management Units. The daily bag limit has been set at 5 (possession limit of 15), the same level as in the rest of the province.

### Canada Goose

In order to assist with the management of temperate Canada Geese, the daily bag limit for this species has been increased from 5 birds to 10 birds for all of British Columbia.

The different Canada Goose seasons have been standardized in all of Provincial Regions 2 and 3. The changes simplify Region 2 and 3 Canada Goose regulations where, in previous years, different seasons were offered across Provincial Management Units.

## Yukon Territory

No regulatory changes were made for the 2012-2013 hunting season.

## Northwest Territories

No regulatory changes were made for the 2012-2013 hunting season.

## Nunavut

### Extending the special conservation season for Snow Geese – spring 2013

The spring special conservation season for overabundant Snow Geese has been extended by three weeks in Nunavut. The regulations allow Snow Geese to be taken in spring from May 1 to June 30, beginning in spring 2013.

This change gives non-Aboriginal hunters more opportunities and aligns with international management strategies to decrease current population levels of Snow Geese. It also makes the

dates consistent with the special conservation season in northern Quebec.

### **Please Report Bird Bands**

The North American Bird Banding Program relies on the public to report bird bands to our office. Reporting bird bands helps scientists and wildlife managers continue to learn about, monitor and conserve our bird populations.

There are three ways to report bands to the Canadian Bird Banding Office: online at [www.reportband.gov](http://www.reportband.gov), by calling toll-free 1-800-327-2263 (1-800-327-BAND), or by writing to:

Bird Banding Office  
National Wildlife Research Centre  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environment Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Canada K1A 0H3

By submitting your encounter reports online, you will immediately receive banding data, and you have the option to print your certificate of appreciation at home.

The Web address has replaced the postal address on new bands. The toll-free telephone number remains on bands. Hunters can still expect to find various types of bands on waterfowl, including bands without the Web address or phone number. All bands can be reported online ([www.reportband.gov](http://www.reportband.gov)), by telephone or by mail.

### **Updates to the *Migratory Birds Regulations***

#### **Amendment to Allow for the Temporary Possession of Migratory Birds for Disease Testing**

The Government of Canada wants to inform the public of a variance to paragraph 6(b) of the *Migratory Birds Regulations*, to allow for the temporary possession of found dead migratory birds, which is in effect until September 2013.

As public participation in the study of dead migratory birds is necessary to help conduct surveys on avian viruses, it is permitted to temporarily possess dead migratory birds, to allow for swift delivery of such birds to provincial or territorial authorities for analysis. The Government of Canada is responsible, under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, to ensure that migratory birds are protected and conserved, and testing dead birds is believed to be the most effective method available for the detection of avian viruses.

What you need to do if you find a dead migratory bird:

Contact the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife

Health Centre by visiting their website at [www.ccwhc.ca/contact\\_us.php](http://www.ccwhc.ca/contact_us.php) or by telephoning 1-800-567-2033.

Visit the Public Health Agency of Canada website at [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/influenza/fs-hwb-fr-mos-eng.php](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/influenza/fs-hwb-fr-mos-eng.php) for guidance on precautions to take when handling wild birds.

For more information on the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, visit [www.ec.gc.ca/alef-ewe/default.asp?lang=en&n=3DF2F089-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/alef-ewe/default.asp?lang=en&n=3DF2F089-1).

## Literature Cited

- Alisauskas, R.T., R.F. Rockwell, K.W. Dufour, E.G. Cooch, G. Zimmerman, K.L. Drake, J.O. Leafloor, T.J. Moser and E.T. Reed. 2011. Harvest, Survival, and Abundance of Midcontinent Lesser Snow Geese Relative to Population Reduction Efforts. *Wildlife Monographs* 179:1-42; 2011;DOI: 10.1002/wmon.5
- Batt, B.D.J. (ed.). 1997. Arctic Ecosystems in Peril – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., and Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ont.
- Batt, B.D.J. (ed.). 1998. The Greater Snow Goose – Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington D.C. and Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ont.
- Calvert, A.M., G. Gauthier, E.T. Reed, L. Bélanger, J.-F. Gobeil, M. Huang, J. Lefebvre and A. Reed. 2007. Present status of the population and evaluation of the effects of the special conservation measures in Reed, E.T., and A.M. Calvert (eds.). Evaluation of the special conservation measures for Greater Snow Geese: Report of the Greater Snow Goose Working Group. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication. Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Sainte-Foy, Quebec.
- Cooke, F., C.M. Francis, E.G. Cooch, and R. Alisauskas. 2000. Impact of hunting on population growth of mid-continent Lesser Snow Geese. Pages 17–31 in H. Boyd, ed., *Population Modeling and Management of Snow Geese*. Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper 102. 36 p.
- Gauthier, G., and E.T. Reed. 2007. Projected growth rate of the Greater Snow Goose population under alternative harvest scenarios in Reed, E.T., and A.M. Calvert (eds.). Evaluation of the special conservation measures for Greater Snow Geese: Report of the Greater Snow Goose Working Group. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication. Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Sainte-Foy, Quebec.
- Lefebvre, J. 2011. 2011 Spring Population Surveys of Greater Snow Geese in Southern Quebec. Service canadien de la faune. Environment Canada. July 2011.
- Rockwell, R.F., E. Cooch, and S. Brault. 1997. Part III – Dynamics of the mid-continent population of lesser snow geese: Projected impacts of reductions in survival and fertility on population growth rates. Pages 73–100 in B.D.J. Batt, ed., *Arctic Ecosystems in Peril: Report of the Arctic Goose Habitat Working Group*. Arctic Goose Joint Venture Special Publication. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C., and Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Rockwell, R.F. and C.D. Ankney. 2000. Snow Geese: Can We Pay down the Mortgage? Pages 32–34 in H. Boyd, ed., *Population Modeling and Management of Snow Geese*. Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper 102. 36 p.
- Snow Goose, Brant and Swan Committee of the Atlantic Flyway Council (July 2011). Assessing the Conservation Order for Light Geese in the Atlantic Flyway in 2011. Unpublished Report of the Atlantic Flyway Council.
- Wildlife Habitat Canada. 2012. Update on Activities, April 2102.

## **Appendix A – 2012–2013 Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations Summaries by Province and Territory**

Summaries are also available on the EC Nature national website at:

[www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=8FAC341C-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/rcom-mbhr/default.asp?lang=En&n=8FAC341C-1)

**[www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)**

Additional information can be obtained at:

Environment Canada

Inquiry Centre

351 St. Joseph Boulevard

Place Vincent Massey, 8th Floor

Gatineau QC K1A 0H3

Telephone: 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only) or 819-997-2800

Fax: 819-994-1412

TTY: 819-994-0736

Email: [enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

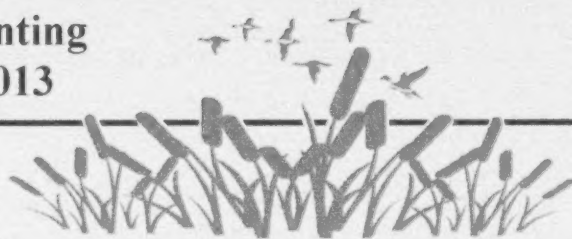
# Newfoundland and Labrador

## Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



### Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
6 Bruce Street  
Mount Pearl, Newfoundland and Labrador A1N 4T3  
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

Migratory bird hunters hunting within Nunatsiavut should contact the Nunatsiavut Government (709-896-8582) for additional information on access to Labrador Inuit Lands and additional hunting regulations. A map of the Labrador Inuit Land Claim can be found at: [www.laa.gov.nl.ca/laa](http://www.laa.gov.nl.ca/laa)

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in Schedule I of the federal *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern. For conservation purposes, as well as to account for the possible unintentional shooting of a Barrow's Goldeneye, the daily bag and possession limit for this species has been set at one. Hunters who take more than one Barrow's Goldeneye are in contravention of the law.

**Murre (turr) hunters:** All hunters must purchase and be in possession of a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit and a Habitat Conservation Stamp while hunting murre. This hunt is only open to **residents** of Newfoundland and Labrador. Murres are the only migratory bird that can be legally hunted from a power boat. Any occupant of a boat who shoots or retrieves murre, or anyone who operates a boat to pursue murre, is hunting as defined in the Migratory Birds Regulations and is **required** to hold a Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit.

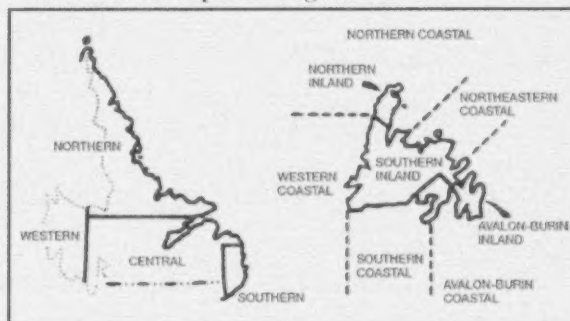
We would also like to note that murre are now included in the **National Harvest Survey**. Every year a sample of hunters is asked to participate in the Wing and Tail Survey, and in 2012–2013 we are asking survey participants that hunt murre to include their murre wings in the Wing and Tail Survey. If you have been selected for the survey, you will receive a kit with wing envelopes; please follow the instructions for murre. This information will be used to determine the species and age of birds taken in the hunt.

**Sunday hunting:** The *Migratory Birds Regulations* allow hunting for migratory birds (ducks, geese, snipe and murre) on Sundays; however, Sunday hunting has been prohibited by the province. In 2006, the province brought in new regulations that allow Sunday hunting during specific periods of the year. Please contact the Provincial Wildlife Division at 709-637-2025 for further information on Sunday hunting.

**Waterfowler Heritage Days** provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

### Waterfowl and Snipe Hunting Zones



"Coastal" refers to that portion of the coast lying within 100 metres of the mean ordinary high-water mark, including the coastal portions of offshore islands and the adjacent marine coastal waters.

For information on the safety and licensing requirements for young hunters please contact the Provincial Wildlife Division at 709-637-2025, or for questions on the *Firearms Act*, contact the Canadian Firearms Program at 1-800-731-4000.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons, murres (tufts) and Mourning Doves. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

#### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

#### REGULATION OF MIGRATORY BIRD HUNTING

The Canadian hunting regulations for migratory game birds are reviewed annually by Environment Canada, with input from the provinces and territories, and a range of other interested stakeholders. As part of this process, the Canadian Wildlife Service produces three reports each year. Information on the status of migratory game birds in Canada or proposals to amend the *Canadian Migratory Birds Regulations* can be found at: [www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=2D16D723-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/nature/default.asp?lang=En&n=2D16D723-1)

#### CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement at 709-772-7040, your local RCMP detachment, or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477).

#### OPEN SEASONS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks\*\*)

Area	Ducks, including mergansers (other than Long-tailed Ducks,* Harlequin Ducks,** eiders and scoters), geese and snipe	Long-tailed Ducks,* eiders and scoters
All coastal zones	Sept. 15 to Dec. 29, 2012 Waterfowler Heritage Day: Sept. 8, 2012	Nov. 24, 2012, to Feb. 28, 2013
All inland zones	Sept. 15 to Dec. 29, 2012 Waterfowler Heritage Day: Sept. 8, 2012	No open season

\* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

\*\* Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.

#### BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS ON THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks,* Harlequin Ducks,** eiders and scoters)	Mergansers	Long-tailed Ducks,* eiders and scoters	Geese	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	6	6	5	10
Possession	12(b)	12	12	10	20

\* Long-tailed Duck is the current name for Oldsquaw.

\*\* Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.

(a) Not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks, and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(b) Not more than 8 may be American Black Ducks, and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

#### OPEN SEASONS IN LABRADOR (No open season for Harlequin Ducks\*\*)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks** and eiders), geese and snipe	Eiders
Northern Labrador Zone	Sept. 1 to Dec. 8, 2012	Sept. 29, 2012, to Jan. 12, 2013
Western Labrador Zone	Sept. 1 to Dec. 8, 2012	No open season
Southern Labrador Zone	Sept. 8 to Dec. 15, 2012 Waterfowler Heritage Day: Sept. 1, 2012	Nov. 24, 2012, to Feb. 28, 2013
Central Labrador Zone	Sept. 1 to Dec. 8, 2012	Oct. 27 to Nov. 24, 2012, and Jan. 5 to Feb. 28, 2013

\*\* Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.

#### BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN LABRADOR

Limits	Ducks (other than mergansers, Harlequin Ducks,** eiders and scoters)	Mergansers, scoters and eiders	Geese	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	6	5	10
Possession	12(b)	12	10	20

\*\* Harlequin Ducks are also known locally as Lords and Ladies, White-eyed Divers, or Squeakers.

(a) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(b) Not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.



#### OPEN SEASONS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turks)

Area	Murres
Zone No. 1	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012
Zone No. 2	Oct. 6, 2012, to Jan. 20, 2013
Zone No. 3	Nov. 25, 2012, to Mar. 10, 2013
Zone No. 4	Nov. 3, 2012, to Jan. 10, 2013, and Feb. 2 to Mar. 10, 2013

#### BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR (Murres/Turks)

Limits	Murres
Daily bag	20
Possession	40



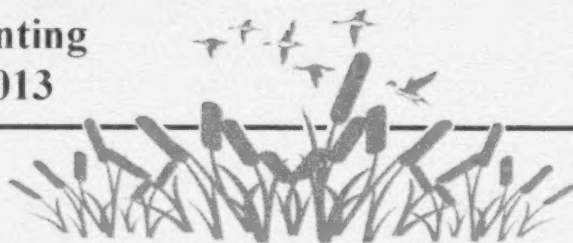
Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

# Prince Edward Island

## Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

### Summary



Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
17 Waterfowl Lane  
P.O. Box 6227  
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6  
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds (such as minimum required distances from residences and businesses), please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in Schedule I of the federal *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern. For conservation purposes, as well as to account for the possible unintentional shooting of a Barrow's Goldeneye, the daily bag and possession limit for this species has been set at one. Hunters who take more than one Barrow's Goldeneye are in contravention of the law.

**Waterfowler Heritage Day** provides young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

#### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

#### CRIME STOPPERS

Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement has joined forces with Prince Edward Island Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

# OPEN SEASONS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters), snipe and geese	Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Woodcock
Throughout the Province of Prince Edward Island	Sept. 15, 2012 (Waterfowler Heritage Day)	Oct. 1 to Dec. 8, 2012	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2012	Sept. 24 to Dec. 8, 2012

## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	6(c)	5	8	10
Possession	12(b)	12(d)	10	16	20

(a) Not more than 4 may be Mallard-American Black Duck hybrids or American Black Ducks, and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(b) Not more than 8 may be Mallard-American Black Duck hybrids or American Black Ducks, and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(c) Not more than 4 may be scoters.

(d) Not more than 8 may be scoters.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: [WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)

ISSN 1925-6949



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

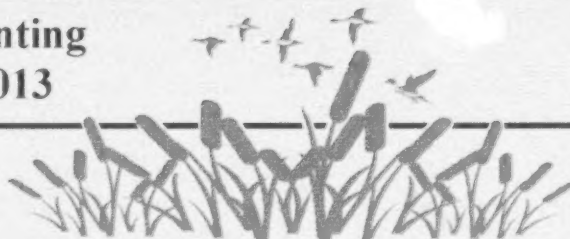
Nova Scotia

# Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



## Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
17 Waterfowl Lane  
P.O. Box 6227  
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6  
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Use of bait prior to and during the migratory bird hunting season is prohibited. Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures and minimum required distances from residences and businesses.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in Schedule I of the federal *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern. For conservation purposes, as well as to account for the possible unintentional shooting of a Barrow's Goldeneye, the daily bag and possession limit for this species has been set at one. Hunters who take more than one Barrow's Goldeneye are in contravention of the law.

In National Wildlife Areas located in Nova Scotia, the following regulations apply. Refer to notices posted at entrances for area-specific rules.

- Vehicles, ATVs and snowmobiles are prohibited unless otherwise posted.
- Vegetation may not be cut or damaged. Fires are not permitted. Camping is not permitted.
- The construction and use of tree stands is prohibited.
- Domestic animals may not be allowed to run at large.
- Outboard motors greater than 9.9 horsepower are not permitted.

**Waterfowler Heritage Day** provides young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

# CRIME STOPPERS

Hunting violations may be reported to Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement at 506-364-5044, your local RCMP detachment, Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources at 1-800-565-2224, or Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477).

## OPEN SEASONS IN NOVA SCOTIA (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks, Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, scoters, Goldeneyes and Buffleheads)	Common and Red-breasted Mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders, scoters, Goldeneyes and Buffleheads	Geese	Woodcock and snipe
Zone No. 1*	Sept. 15, 2012	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2012	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2012	Sept. 4 to Sept. 18, 2012, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 2012	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2012
Zone No. 2*	Sept. 15, 2012	Oct. 22, 2012, to Jan. 15, 2013	Oct. 8, 2012, to Jan. 15, 2013	Sept. 4 to Sept. 24, 2012, and Oct. 22, 2012, to Jan. 15, 2013	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2012
Zone No. 3*	Sept. 15, 2012	Oct. 22, 2012, to Jan. 15, 2013	Oct. 8, 2012, to Jan. 15, 2013	Sept. 4 to Sept. 24, 2012, and Oct. 22, 2012, to Jan. 15, 2013	Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, 2012

\* "Zone No. 1" means the counties of Antigonish, Pictou, Colchester, Cumberland, Hants, Kings and Annapolis.

"Zone No. 2" means the counties of Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, Lunenburg, Halifax, Guysborough, Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness and Richmond, except the area described under Zone 3.

"Zone No. 3" means Bras d'Or Lake and all waters draining into Bras d'Or Lake including waters on the lake side of the highway bridge on Great Bras d'Or at Seal Islands (Highway No. 105), at St. Peters on St. Peters Inlet (Highway No. 4) and at Bras d'Or on St. Andrews Channel (Highway No. 105).

## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	5(c)	5(e)(f)	8	10
Possession	12(b)	10(d)	10(e)(f)	16	20

(a) Not more than 4 may be American Black Ducks, and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye

(b) Not more than 8 may be American Black Ducks, and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye

(c) Not more than 4 may be scoters

(d) Not more than 8 may be scoters

(e) In Zone 1, not more than a total of 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 4 to September 18, 2012, inclusive and not more than a total of 6 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be possessed from September 4 to September 30, 2012, inclusive.

(f) In Zone 2 and Zone 3, not more than a total of 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 4 to September 24, 2012, and not more than a total of 6 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be possessed from September 4 to September 30, 2012, inclusive.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV

ISSN 1925 6949



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

New Brunswick

## Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



### Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
17 Waterfowl Lane  
P.O. Box 6227  
Sackville, New Brunswick E4L 1G6  
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

#### Hunting Zones

##### Zone No. 1

Saint John County south of No. 1 Highway and west of Saint John Harbour, that part of Charlotte County lying south of No. 1 Highway, and the Grand Manan Islands and Campobello Island, except the following area, which is closed to hunting: the area in the Bay of Fundy known as The Wolves, including the surrounding waters.

##### Zone No. 2

The remainder of the Province of New Brunswick, except the following, which are closed to hunting: the estuary of the Tabusintac River, Bathurst Basin and most of Bathurst Harbour (two islands remain open and signs have been posted to indicate their locations), and the Dalhousie shoreline from the eastern tip of Dalhousie Island to the mouth of the Miller Brook and extending one kilometre offshore.

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Check your permit and provincial hunting regulations for additional restrictions, such as Sunday closures, minimum required distances from residences and businesses, the 1:00 p.m. closure for Tabusintac and Tracadie lagoons, and the requirement to use a dog while hunting woodcock during September.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in Schedule I of the federal *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern. For conservation purposes, as well as to account for the possible unintentional shooting of a Barrow's Goldeneye, the daily bag and possession limit for this species has been set at one. Hunters who take more than one Barrow's Goldeneye are in contravention of the law.

In National Wildlife Areas located in New Brunswick, the following regulations apply. Refer to notices posted at entrances for area-specific rules.

- Vehicles, ATVs and snowmobiles are prohibited unless otherwise posted.
- Vegetation may not be cut or damaged. Fires are not permitted. Camping is not permitted.
- The construction and use of tree stands is prohibited.
- Domestic animals may not be allowed to run at large.
- Outboard motors greater than 9.9 horsepower are not permitted.

**Waterfowler Heritage Day** provides young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used in all areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

## HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

## CRIME STOPPERS

Environment Canada Wildlife Enforcement has joined forces with New Brunswick Crime Stoppers to address offences concerning migratory birds. Anyone wishing to report illegal hunting activities, illegal selling of birds or other offences related to migratory birds is asked to call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477). Your call is anonymous, and you may be eligible for a cash reward.

## OPEN SEASONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks) and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese) and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Additional season for Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters in coastal waters only	Woodcock
Zone No. 1	Sept. 15, 2012	Oct. 15, 2012, to Jan. 4, 2013	Sept. 4 to Sept. 25, 2012, and Oct. 15, 2012, to Jan. 4, 2013	Feb. 1 to Feb. 24, 2013	Sept. 15, 2012, to Nov. 30, 2012
Zone No. 2	Sept. 15, 2012	Oct. 1, 2012, to Dec. 18, 2012	Sept. 4 to Sept. 25, 2012, and Oct. 1 to Dec. 18, 2012	No additional season	Sept. 15, 2012, to Nov. 30, 2012

## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Limits	Ducks (other than Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, Harlequin Ducks, eiders and scoters)	Common and Red-breasted mergansers, Long-tailed Ducks, eiders and scoters	Geese	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)	6(c)	5(e)	8	10
Possession	12(b)	12(d)	10(e)	16	20

(a) Not more than 3 may be American Black Ducks, and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(b) Not more than 6 may be American Black Ducks, and not more than 1 may be Barrow's Goldeneye.

(c) Not more than 4 may be scoters, and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 24, 2013, not more than 4 eiders may be taken daily.

(d) Not more than 8 may be scoters, and in Zone No. 1 from February 1 to February 24, 2013, not more than 8 eiders may be possessed.

(e) Not more than a total of 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily from September 4 to September 25, 2012, inclusive and not more than a total of 6 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be possessed from September 4 to September 30, 2012, inclusive.



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

Quebec

# Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.\*



## Summary



\*In Quebec, these signs also  
identify no-hunting zones.

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
801-1550 D'Estimauville Avenue  
Québec, Quebec G1J 0C3  
Tel: 1-800-668-6767  
Fax: 418-649-6591  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in Schedule I of the federal *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern. For conservation purposes, as well as to account for the possible unintentional shooting of a Barrow's Goldeneye, the daily bag and possession limit for this species has been set at one. Hunters who take more than one Barrow's Goldeneye are in contravention of the law. Hunters may obtain useful information on the Barrow's Goldeneye, especially on ways to tell this species apart from the Common Goldeneye, at the following website: [www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/default.asp?lang=En](http://www.ec.gc.ca/Publications/default.asp?lang=En)

**Waterfowler Heritage Days** provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

### NOTE

In district F, please note that Route 155 and Highway 35 are the boundary line for the different daily bag and possession limits for Black Ducks. The opening hunting date for ducks is September 15, 2012, for districts B, C, D and E; September 22, 2012, for district F; and September 29, 2012, for district G.

### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians can be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

# OPEN SEASONS IN QUEBEC (No open season for Harlequin Ducks or rails)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), geese, woodcock and snipe WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks (other than eiders, Harlequin Ducks and Long-tailed Ducks), geese (other than Canada Geese, Cackling Geese and Snow Geese) and snipe	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Eiders and Long-tailed Ducks	Coots and moorhens	Woodcock
A	N/A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2012	No open season	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2012
B	Sept. 8, 2012	Sept. 15 to Dec. 27, 2012	Sept. 15 to Dec. 29, 2012	Oct. 1, 2012, to Jan. 14, 2013(b)	No open season	Sept. 8 to Dec. 23, 2012
C, D and E	Sept. 8, 2012	Sept. 15 to Dec. 27, 2012(c)	Sept. 1 to Sept. 14, 2012(a) Sept. 15 to Dec. 16, 2012	Sept. 15 to Dec. 29, 2012	No open season	Sept. 15 to Dec. 30, 2012
F	Sept. 15, 2012(d)	Sept. 22 to Dec. 26, 2012(c)	Sept. 6 to Sept. 21, 2012(a) Sept. 22 to Dec. 21, 2012	Sept. 22, 2012, to Jan. 5, 2013	Sept. 22, 2012, to Jan. 5, 2013	Sept. 15 to Dec. 30, 2012
G	Sept. 22, 2012	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26, 2012	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26, 2012	Nov. 1, 2012, to Feb. 14, 2013	No open season	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26, 2012

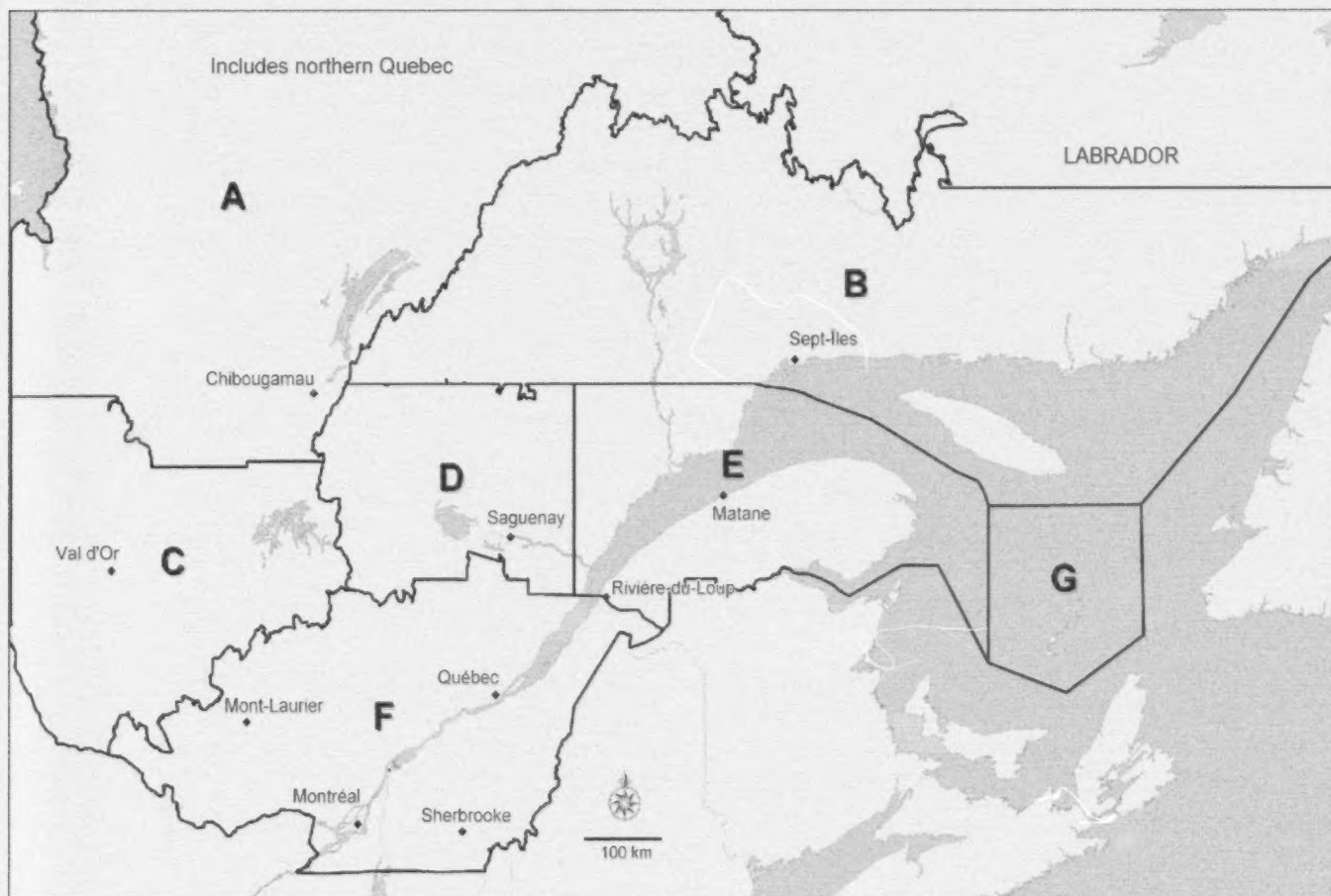
(a) In Districts C, D, E and F, hunting for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese is allowed only on farmland.

(b) In District B along the northern shore west of the Natashquan River, the hunting seasons for eiders and Long-tailed Ducks are from October 1 to October 24, 2012, inclusive and from November 15, 2012, to February 5, 2013, inclusive.

(c) In District E, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye closes on October 21, 2012, in Provincial Hunting Zone 21 and 100 metres beyond this zone. In District F, the hunting season for Barrow's Goldeneye and Common Goldeneye closes on October 21, 2012, between Pointe Jureux (St. Irénée) and Gros Cap à l'Angle (St. Fidele) from routes 362 and 138 to 2 kilometres within Provincial Hunting Zone 21.

(d) In District F, hunting for coots and moorhens is allowed during Waterfowler Heritage Day.

## Hunting Districts



## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN QUEBEC

Limits	Ducks	Geese (other than Snow Geese)	Snow Geese	Coots and moorhens	Woodcock	Snipe
Daily bag	6(a)(b)(c)(d)(g)	5(e)(g)	20(g)	4(g)	8(f)(g)	10(g)
Possession	18(a)(b)(c)(g)	20	60	12	24	30

- (a) Not more than 4 American Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of 8 in Districts A, B, C, D, E, F (east of Route 155 and Highway 55) and G.  
 (b) Not more than 2 American Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of 4 in District F (west of Route 155 and Highway 55). Beginning on November 1, 2012, not more than 4 American Black Ducks may be taken daily, with a possession limit of 8 in District F (only lying east of Gatineau River).  
 (c) Not more than 1 Blue-winged Teal may be taken daily, with a possession limit of 2.  
 (d) Not more than 1 Barrow's Goldeneye may be taken daily, with a possession limit of 1.  
 (e) Not more than a total of 10 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily between September 1 and September 25, 2012.  
 (f) For non-residents of Canada, not more than 4 woodcock may be taken daily.  
 (g) Not more than 3 birds in total may be taken or possessed during Waterfowler Heritage Days, but the additional species restrictions described in notes (b) to (d) apply within that total.

## OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that the additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted only during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

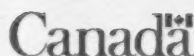
## MEASURES IN QUEBEC CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
District A	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2012, and May 1 to June 30, 2013	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)
District B	Sept. 15 to Dec. 29, 2012	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)
Districts C and D	Sept. 1 to Sept. 14, 2012(a), and Sept. 15 to Dec. 29, 2012, and Mar. 1 to May 31, 2013(a)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)
District E	Sept. 1 to Sept. 14, 2012(a), and Sept. 15 to Dec. 29, 2012, and Mar. 1 to May 31, 2013(a)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) and bait or bait crop area(e)
District F	Sept. 6 to Sept. 21, 2012(a), and Sept. 22, 2012, to Jan. 5, 2013, and Mar. 1 to May 31, 2013(a)(b)(c)	Recorded bird calls(d)(f) and bait or bait crop area(e)
District G	Sept. 29 to Dec. 26, 2012	Recorded bird calls(d)(f)

- (a) Hunting and hunting equipment are allowed only on farmland.  
 (b) In District F, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the road right-of-way of Route 132 between the western limit of the municipality of Montmagny and the eastern limit of the municipality of Cap-Saint-Ignace.  
 (c) In District F, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt north of the St. Lawrence River and south of a line located at 1000 m north of Highway 40 between Montée St-Laurent and the Maskinongé River. On the south shore of the St. Lawrence River, no person shall hunt south of the St. Lawrence River and north of the railroad right-of-way located near Route 132 between the Nicolet River in the east and Lacerte Road in the west.  
 (d) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.  
 (e) Hunting with bait or in a bait crop area is permitted if the Regional Director has given consent in writing pursuant to section 23.3.  
 (f) Snow Goose call recordings may be used, but if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of them.

## NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2012-2013 federal permits.



REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
 CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: [WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)

ISSN 1925-6949



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

Ontario

# Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



## Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
4905 Dufferin Street  
Toronto, Ontario M3H 5T4  
Tel: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

Note that south of the French and Mattawa rivers, Sunday gun hunting is permitted by provincial regulations in some municipalities, but not all. Season dates for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese in the Southern District may differ between municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted and those where it is not. Hunters should consult the provincial regulations for information about Wildlife Management Unit boundaries and a list of municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted.

Barrow's Goldeneye is listed in Schedule I of the federal *Species at Risk Act* as a species of special concern. For conservation purposes, as well as to account for the possible unintentional shooting of a Barrow's Goldeneye, the daily bag and possession limit for this species has been set at one. Hunters who take more than one Barrow's Goldeneye are in contravention of the law.

A **Waterfowler Heritage Day** has been introduced throughout Ontario in 2012. Waterfowler Heritage Days provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than one young hunter.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

## Hunting Districts



### 1. Hudson-James Bay District

Wildlife Management Units 1A, 1B, and the portions of Wildlife Management Units 1D, 25, and 26 lying east of longitude 83°45' and north of latitude 51°

### 2. Northern District

Wildlife Management Unit 1C, those parts of 1D, 25, and 26 lying west of longitude 83°45' and south of latitude 51°, and Wildlife Management Units 2 to 24, 27 to 41, and 45

### 3. Central District

Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 and 46 to 59

### 4. Southern District

Wildlife Management Units 60A and 61 to 95

## OPEN SEASONS IN ONTARIO (No open season for Harlequin Ducks)

Area	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), moorhens, coots, snipe and geese (WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAY)	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks), rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails), moorhens, coots, snipe and geese (other than Canada Geese and Cackling Geese)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	Woodcock
1. Hudson-James Bay District	Sept. 1, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, 2012
2. Northern District	Sept. 1, 2012	Sept. 10 to Dec. 24, 2012(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 2012
3. Central District	Sept. 8, 2012	Sept. 15, 2012, to Dec. 29, 2012(b)	Sept. 4 to Dec. 19, 2012	Sept. 20 to Dec. 20, 2012
4. Southern District	Sept. 15, 2012	Sept. 22, 2012, to Jan. 5, 2013(c)(d)	Sept. 6 to Sept. 16, 2012(g) Sept. 22 to Dec. 26, 2012(e) Sept. 22, 2012, to Jan. 5, 2013(f)(g) Feb. 23 to Mar. 2, 2013(f)(g)(h)	Sept. 25 to Dec. 20, 2012

(a) Except for American Black Duck, for which the open season begins on September 10 and ends on December 15, 2012.

(b) Except for American Black Duck, for which the open season begins on September 15 and ends on December 20, 2012.

(c) Except for American Black Duck, for which the open season begins on September 22 and ends on December 20, 2012.

(d) In Wildlife Management Unit 65, Snow Goose call recordings may be used, but if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of them.

(e) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is permitted by provincial regulations.

(f) In municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted by provincial regulations.

(g) No person shall hunt Canada Geese or Cackling Geese by any means on Sundays during the hunting season in municipalities where Sunday hunting with a gun is not permitted by provincial regulations.

(h) Except in Wildlife Management Unit 94.

## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ONTARIO

Limits	Ducks (other than Harlequin Ducks)	Canada Geese and Cackling Geese	White-fronted Geese and Brant	Snow Geese	Rails (other than Yellow Rails and King Rails) and snipe	Moorhens	Woodcock and coots
Daily bag	6(a)(b)	5(c)(d)(e)(f)(g)	5	20	10	4	8
Possession	18(a)(b)	30	15	60	30	12	24

(a) Not more than 1 American Black Duck may be taken daily and not more than 3 American Black Ducks may be possessed in Central and Southern districts, and not more than 2 American Black Ducks may be taken daily and not more than 6 American Black Ducks may be possessed in Hudson-James Bay and Northern districts.

(b) Not more than 1 Barrow's Goldeneye may be taken daily and not more than 1 Barrow's Goldeneye may be possessed.

(c) A total of not more than 3 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in that portion of Wildlife Management Unit 1D in Hudson-James Bay District, and in Wildlife Management Units 23 to 31 and 37 to 41 from September 10 to December 16, 2012.

(d) A total of not more than 2 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Unit 94 from September 22, 2012, to January 5, 2013.

(e) A total of not more than 3 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 82, 84, 85, and 93 from September 22 to October 31, 2012.

(f) A total of 5 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 36 and 45 from September 1 to September 9, 2012, in Wildlife Management Units 42 to 44 and 46 to 59 from September 4 to September 14, 2012, in Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81, 87 to 92, and 95 from September 6 to September 16, 2012, and in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted in Wildlife Management Units 60 to 81 and 87 to 92 from February 23 to March 2, 2013.

(g) A total of 3 additional Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily in Wildlife Management Units 82 to 86, 93, and 94 from September 6 to September 16, 2012, and in municipalities where Sunday gun hunting is not permitted in Wildlife Management Units 82 to 86, and 93, from February 23 to March 2, 2013.

## MEASURES IN ONTARIO CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Wildlife Management Unit 65	Mar. 1 to May 31, 2013(a)	Recorded bird calls(b)(c)

(a) Hunting and hunting equipment are allowed only on farmland.

(b) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

(c) Snow Goose call recordings may be used, but if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of them.

### NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2012–2013 federal permits.



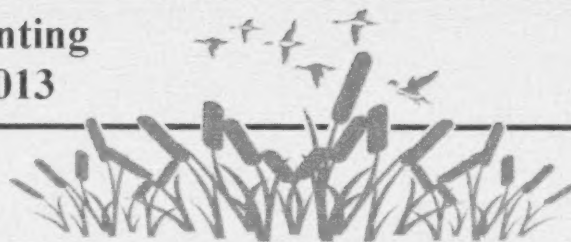
Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

Manitoba

## Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

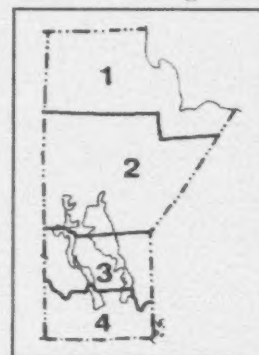


### Summary

The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Suite 150  
123 Main Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 4W2  
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

#### Game Bird Hunting Zones



You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

**Waterfowler Heritage Days** provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants.

#### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

## OPEN SEASONS IN MANITOBA

Game Bird Hunting Zone	Ducks and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks, Canada Geese, Cackling Geese, coots and snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snow and Ross's geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Woodcock RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Zone No. 1	N/A	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012(a)	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2012	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012(a)	N/A
Zone No. 2	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2012	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2012(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2012(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2012	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2012(a)	N/A
Zone No. 3	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2012	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2012(a)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30, 2012(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2012	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, 2012(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2012
Zone No. 4	Sept. 1 to Sept. 7, 2012	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2012(a)	Sept. 24 to Nov. 30, 2012(a)	Sept. 1 to Nov. 30, 2012	Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, 2012(a)	Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 2012

(a) Snow Goose call recordings may be used.

## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN MANITOBA

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese, and Brant) RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling, and White-fronted geese, and Brant) NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe	Woodcock RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Woodcock NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bag	8	8(a)	20	8	5	5	8	10	8	4
Possession	24	24(b)	80	24	15	15	24	30	24	12

(a) In Game Bird Hunting Zone 4 for non-residents, a total of not more than 4 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks.

(b) In Game Bird Hunting Zone 4 for non-residents, a total of not more than 12 may be Redheads or Canvasbacks.

### NOTE

The open season for hunting geese by non-residents of Canada in Game Bird Hunting Zone 4, and the Provincial Game Hunting Areas 13A, 14, 14A, all that portion of Game Hunting Area 16 south of the north limit of township 33, Game Hunting Areas 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 19, 19A, 19B, 20, 21A, 23A and 25 as described in the *Manitoba Hunting Area and Zones Regulation* (220/86) as filed on September 25, 1986, includes only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from the opening date (September 24, 2012) up to and including the second Sunday of October 2012, and thereafter geese may be hunted from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset. However, during the first week of the non-resident Snow and Ross's geese season (beginning on September 17, 2012), these species may be hunted from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset.

### OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

The *Migratory Birds Regulations* also provide for special conservation periods when hunters may take overabundant species. Please note that additional hunting methods or equipment are permitted during the special conservation periods. See the table below for details.

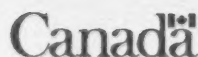
### MEASURES IN MANITOBA CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
Zone 1	Aug. 15 to Aug. 31, 2012, and Apr. 1 to June 15, 2013	Recorded bird calls(a)
Zones 2, 3 and 4	Apr. 1 to May 31, 2013	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

### NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the spring conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2012-2013 federal permits.



REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: [WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)

ISSN 1925-6949



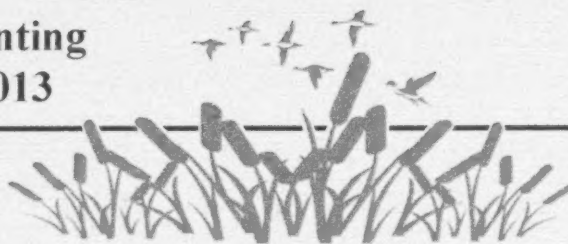
Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

# Saskatchewan

## Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

### Summary



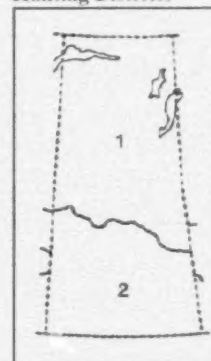
Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
115 Perimeter Road  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X4  
Tel: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

#### Hunting Districts



**District No. 1 (North)**  
Provincial Wildlife  
Management Zones 43  
and 47 to 76 inclusive.

**District No. 2 (South)**  
Provincial Wildlife  
Management Zones  
1 to 42 inclusive and  
44 to 46 inclusive.

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

#### Cranes

Where the Director General of the Canadian Wildlife Service or the Chief Provincial Game Officer of Saskatchewan is of the opinion that Whooping Cranes may be in the Saskatchewan Sandhill Crane Management Area during the open season for Sandhill Cranes in that area, such officer may prohibit the hunting of Sandhill Cranes in that area, and thereafter no person shall hunt or kill Sandhill Cranes in that area in that year.

#### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

#### OPEN SEASONS IN SASKATCHEWAN

District	Ducks, coots and snipe	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling and White-fronted geese) NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Sandhill Cranes
No. 1 (North)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012
No. 2 (South)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012(b)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012(b)	Sept. 10 to Dec. 16, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012(c)

(a) Falconry season is open from September 1 to December 16, 2012, inclusive

(b) Snow Goose call recordings may be used

(c) The Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all Sandhill Crane hunting.

#### NOTE

The open season for geese for residents and non-residents of Canada in District No. 2 (South), and the Provincial Wildlife Management Zones 43, 47 to 59 inclusive, and 67 to 69 inclusive, of District No. 1 (North), includes only that part of each day from one half-hour before sunrise to 12:00 noon, local time, from September 1 to October 14, 2012, inclusive, and on and after October 15, 2012, geese may be hunted from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset, except east of 106 degrees west longitude, where, on and after September 1, 2012, white geese (Snow and Ross's geese) may be hunted from one half-hour before sunrise until one half-hour after sunset. Last Mountain Lake National Wildlife Area is closed to all hunting until September 20, 2012.

#### BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Limits	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling and White-fronted geese)	Sandhill Cranes	Coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(a)	20	8(c)	5	10	10
Possession	24(b)	60	24(d)	15	30	30

(a) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails.

(b) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails.

(c) For residents of Canada, not more than 5 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 4 may be White-fronted Geese.

(d) For residents of Canada, not more than 15 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 12 may be White-fronted Geese.

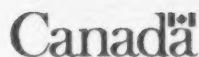
#### MEASURES IN SASKATCHEWAN CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
East of 106°W longitude	Apr. 1 to May 31, 2013	Recorded bird calls(a)
West of 106°W longitude	Apr. 1 to Apr. 30, 2013	Recorded bird calls(a)

(a) "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

#### NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the conservation harvest of Snow Geese next spring should keep their 2012–2013 federal permits.



REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: [WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)

ISSN 1925-6949



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

Alberta

# Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



## Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
4999-98 Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta T6B 2X3  
Tel.: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

### Hunting Zones



Hunters are advised to pay particular attention to the Alberta Hunting Guide to ensure that they are hunting for the correct species in the correct wildlife management unit during the permitted times and dates. Note that these zone numbers do not correspond to regions as presented in the Guide.

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

**Waterfowler Heritage Days** provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters

**Non-toxic shot** must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions.

### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

## OPEN SEASONS IN ALBERTA

Area	Ducks, coots and snipe	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling and White- fronted geese)	Waterfowler Heritage Days	Falconry season for ducks, coots and snipe
Zones* 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012(a)	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012	Sept. 1 to Sept. 2, 2012	Sept. 1 to Dec. 16, 2012
Zones* 5, 6 and 7	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2012	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2012(a)	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2012	Sept. 1 to Sept. 2, 2012	Sept. 8 to Dec. 21, 2012

\* "Zone No. 1" means that part of Alberta included in Provincial Wildlife Management Units (PWMUs) 501 to 506, 509 to 512, 514 to 519, 529 to 532, and 841.

"Zone No. 2" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 344, 347, 349 to 360, 520 to 528, 534 to 537, 539 to 542, and 544.

"Zone No. 3" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 200, 202 to 204, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, and 500.

"Zone No. 4" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 206, 208, 216, 220 to 222, 224, 226, 228, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336 to 340, 342, 346, 348, 429, 507, 508, and 936.

"Zone No. 5" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 151, 160, 162 to 164, and 166.

"Zone No. 6" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 152, 156, 158, 210, 212, 214, 300, 302 to 306, 308, 310, 312, and 314.

"Zone No. 7" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 102, 116, 118, 119, 124, 144, 148, and 150.

"Zone No. 8" means that part of Alberta included in PWMUs 316, 318, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416 to 418, 420, 422, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436 to 442, and 444 to 446.

(a) Snow Goose call recordings may be used.

## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN ALBERTA

Limits	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling and White-fronted geese)	Coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(a)	20	8(c)	8	8
Possession	24(b)	60	24(d)	24	24

(a) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails.

(b) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails.

(c) For Canadian residents, not more than 5 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 4 may be White-fronted Geese.

(d) For Canadian residents, not more than 15 may be White-fronted Geese. For non-residents of Canada, not more than 12 may be White-fronted Geese.



REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: [WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

British Columbia

## Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



### Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting districts and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
Pacific Wildlife Research Centre  
R.R. 1, 5421 Robertson Road  
Delta, British Columbia V4K 3N2  
Tel.: 604-940-4650  
Toll free: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

### Hunting Districts



1. Provincial Management Units (PMU) 1-1 to 1-15
2. PMU 2-2 to 2-19
3. PMU 3-12 to 3-20 and 3-26 to 3-44
4. PMU 4-1 to 4-9 and 4-14 to 4-40
5. PMU 5-1 to 5-15
6. PMU 6-1 to 6-30
7. PMU 7-2 to 7-58
8. PMU 8-1 to 8-15 and 8-21 to 8-26

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

**Waterfowler Heritage Days** provide young hunters under the age of majority with the opportunity to practice hunting and outdoor skills, learn about wildlife conservation, and reinforce safety training in a structured, supervised environment before the season opens for other hunters. Licensed adult hunters who serve as mentors have an opportunity to pass on their considerable skills and knowledge by offering guidance and advice to younger hunters. The following rules are in effect:

- to participate, young hunters under the age of majority do not require the federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit;
- young participants must comply with all existing safety and licensing requirements found in the *Firearms Act* and provincial hunting regulations;
- participants must be accompanied by a licensed mentor over the age of majority; and
- mentors may not hunt or carry a firearm, and may accompany no more than two young hunters.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. Hunters should consult provincial or territorial regulations for additional restrictions. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

# OPEN SEASONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

District	Ducks and geese WATERFOWLER HERITAGE DAYS	Ducks, coots and snipe	Snow and Ross's geese	Other geese	Brant	Band-tailed Pigeons	Mourning Doves
No. 1	Sept. 29 and Sept. 30, 2012	Oct. 6, 2012, to Jan. 18, 2013	Oct. 6, 2012, to Jan. 18, 2013	Oct. 6, 2012, to Jan. 18, 2013(a) Sept. 1 to Sept. 9, 2012(b)(c)(d) Oct. 6 to Nov. 18, 2012(b)(c)(d) Dec. 15, 2012, to Jan. 6, 2013(b)(c)(d) Feb. 10 to Mar. 10, 2013(b)(c)(d)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2012	No open season
No. 2	Sept. 29 and Sept. 30, 2012(e)(f)	Oct. 6, 2012, to Jan. 18, 2013(c)(e)	Oct. 6 to Dec. 30, 2012(e) Feb. 20 to March 10, 2013(e)	Oct. 6, 2012, to Jan. 18, 2013(e)(g) Sept. 1 to Sept. 9, 2012(c)(d)(e) Oct. 6 to Nov. 18, 2012(c)(d)(e) Dec. 15, 2012, to Jan. 6, 2013(c)(d)(e) Feb. 10 to Mar. 10, 2013(c)(d)(e)	Mar. 1 to Mar. 10, 2013(c)(h)	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2012(e)	No open season
No. 3	Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 2012	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2012	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2012	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2012(g) Sept. 10 to Sept. 20, 2012(d) Oct. 1 to Dec. 23, 2012(d) Mar. 1 to Mar. 10, 2013(d)	No open season	Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, 2012(i)	Sept. 1. to Sept. 30, 2012
No. 4	Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 2012	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2012	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2012	Sept. 10 to Dec. 23, 2012	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1. to Sept. 30, 2012
No. 5	Sept. 8 and Sept. 9, 2012	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2012	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2012	Sept. 15 to Dec. 25, 2012	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 6	Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 2012	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2012(j) Oct. 1, 2012, to Jan. 13, 2013(k)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2012(j) Oct. 1, 2012, to Jan. 13, 2013(k)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2012(j) Oct. 1, 2012, to Jan. 13, 2013(k)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 7	Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 2012(l) Sept. 8 and Sept. 9, 2012(m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2012(l) Sept. 1 to Sept. 7(m) and Sept. 10 to Nov. 30, 2012(m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2012(l) Sept. 1 to Sept. 7(m) and Sept. 10 to Nov. 30, 2012(m)	Sept. 3 to Nov. 30, 2012(l) Sept. 1 to Sept. 7(m) and Sept. 10 to Nov. 30, 2012(m)	No open season	No open season	No open season
No. 8	Sept. 1 and Sept. 2, 2012	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2012	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2012	Sept. 12 to Dec. 25, 2012(g) Sept. 20 to Nov. 28, 2012(d) Dec. 20, 2012, to Jan. 5, 2013(d) Feb. 21 to Mar. 10, 2013(d)	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1. to Sept. 30, 2012

(a) Provincial Management Units 1-1 to 1-15 inclusive for White-fronted Geese only and Provincial Management Units 1-3 and 1-8 to 1-15 inclusive for Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only

(b) Provincial Management Units 1-1, 1-2, and 1-4 to 1-7 inclusive

(c) See provincial regulations for local restrictions

(d) For Canada Geese and Cackling Geese only

(e) Provincial Management Units 2-2 to 2-19 inclusive

(f) Excluding Brant

(g) For White-fronted Geese only

(h) Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only

(i) Provincial Management Units 3-13 to 3-17 inclusive

(j) Provincial Management Units 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 to 6-10 inclusive, and 6-15 to 6-30 inclusive

(k) Provincial Management Units 6-3, and 6-11 to 6-14 inclusive

(l) Provincial Management Units 7-19 to 7-22 inclusive, 7-31 to 7-36 inclusive, and 7-42 to 7-58 inclusive

(m) Provincial Management Units 7-2 to 7-18 inclusive, 7-23 to 7-30 inclusive, and 7-37 to 7-41 inclusive

## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Limits	Ducks	White geese (Snow and Ross's geese)	Dark geese (Canada, Cackling and White-fronted geese)	Brant	Coots and snipe	Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves
Daily bag	8(a)(c)(e)(g)	5(i)	5(k), 10(l)	2(m)	10	5
Possession	24(b)(d)(f)(h)	15(j)	15(k), 30(l)	6(m)	30	15

(a) Not more than 4 may be Northern Pintails

(b) Not more than 12 may be Northern Pintails

(c) Not more than 4 may be Canvasbacks

(d) Not more than 12 may be Canvasbacks

(e) Not more than 2 may be Goldeneyes

(f) Not more than 6 may be Goldeneyes

(g) Not more than 2 may be Harlequin Ducks

(h) Not more than 6 may be Harlequin Ducks

(i) In Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only, a total of 10 White Geese including not more than 5 Ross's Geese may be taken daily

(j) In Provincial Management Units 2-4 and 2-5 only, a total of 30 White Geese including not more than 15 Ross's Geese may be possessed

(k) For White-fronted Geese only

(l) Any combination of Canada Geese and Cackling Geese

(m) Provincial Management Unit 2-4 only

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV

ISSN 1925-6949



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

# Yukon Territory

## Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon on blue signs marking National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



### Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
91780 Alaska Highway  
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5X7  
EC Inquiry Centre, toll-free number: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used in **all** areas of Canada to hunt migratory game birds, except for woodcock, Band-tailed Pigeons and Mourning Doves. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)



### Yukon Hunting Zones

Northern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying north of latitude 66°

Central Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying between latitude 62° and 66°

Southern Yukon Territory: All that portion of the Yukon Territory lying south of latitude 62°

## OPEN SEASONS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Area	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Northern Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2012, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2012, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	No open season	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2012, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2012, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Central Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2012, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2012, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2012, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2012, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 2012, for residents of the Yukon Territory; Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012, for non-residents of the Yukon Territory
Southern Yukon Territory	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012	No open season	Sept. 1 to Oct. 31, 2012

## BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY

Limits	Ducks	Geese	Sandhill Cranes	Rails and coots	Snipe
Daily bag	8(a)	5(b)	2	0(c)	10
Possession	24(a)	15(b)	4	0(c)	30(d)

(a) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 17 additional ducks may be taken per day, with no possession limit.

(b) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory 10 additional geese may be taken per day, with no possession limit.

(c) Except that in the Central and Northern Yukon Territory, 25 rails and coots may be taken per day, with no possession limit.

(d) Except that in the Northern Yukon Territory, there is no possession limit.

### NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.



REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: [WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)

ISSN 1925-6949



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

## Northwest Territories

# Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



## Summary



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
5019, 52 Street  
P.O. Box 2310  
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2P7  
Tel: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

### OPEN SEASONS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Throughout the Northwest Territories	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2012

### BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bag	25	8	15	5(a)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit	16	No limit	10(a)	No limit	No limit	20

(a) Except that non-residents may not take more than 2 White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than 4.

### NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.

Canada

REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: [WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)

ISSN 1925-6949



Environment  
Canada

Environnement  
Canada

Nunavut

## Migratory Birds Hunting Regulations, 2012–2013

### Summary



Watch for this loon  
on blue signs marking  
National Wildlife Areas  
and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.



The information presented here is a summary of the law. For complete information on fines, general prohibitions, permitted hunting methods and equipment, the requirement to have adequate means to retrieve birds immediately, restrictions on the use of bait, the description of hunting zones and other restrictions on hunting, please refer to the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and *Migratory Birds Regulations*. These, along with other useful information for hunters, can be found on the Environment Canada website ([www.ec.gc.ca](http://www.ec.gc.ca)) on the Migratory Birds page in the Nature section, or you may contact:

Environment Canada  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
5019, 52 Street  
P.O. Box 2310  
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2P7  
Tel: 1-800-668-6767  
[enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca](mailto:enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca)

You are required to possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit with a Canadian Wildlife Habitat Conservation Stamp to hunt migratory birds in Canada. This permit and stamp are valid in all provinces and territories. Most provinces and territories have additional licence requirements for hunting migratory birds and/or to carry firearms. To know what you require, and if there are further restrictions for hunting migratory birds, please verify the applicable regulations for the province/territory where you will be hunting. Note that all required permits and licences must be in your possession while you are hunting.

**Non-toxic shot** must be used to hunt migratory birds in **all** areas of Canada. Within National Wildlife Areas, the possession of lead shot is prohibited for all hunting, including the hunting of migratory birds and upland game birds. For those birds still hunted with lead shot, remove the lead shot before cooking whenever possible in order to reduce your exposure to contaminants. As well, remove the skin and fat from fish-eating birds before cooking them.

#### HELPFUL TIP

Canadians may be exposed to avian-borne viruses when hunting or handling migratory birds and other wild game. Environment Canada recommends the following website, maintained by the Public Health Agency of Canada, for information about minimizing the risk of exposure: [www.phac-aspc.gc.ca](http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca)

#### OPEN SEASONS IN NUNAVUT

Area	Ducks, geese, coots and snipe
Throughout Nunavut	Sept. 1 to Dec. 10, 2012 <sup>(a)</sup>

<sup>(a)</sup> Snow Goose call recordings may be used, but if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of them.

#### MEASURES IN NUNAVUT CONCERNING OVERABUNDANT SPECIES

Item	Area	Period during which Snow Geese may be killed	Additional hunting method or equipment
1.	Throughout Nunavut	Aug. 15 to Aug. 31, 2012	Recorded bird calls <sup>(a)(b)</sup>
2.	Throughout Nunavut	May 1 to June 30, 2013	Recorded bird calls <sup>(a)(b)</sup>

<sup>(a)</sup> "Recorded bird calls" refers to bird calls of a species referred to in the heading of column 2.

<sup>(b)</sup> Snow Goose call recordings may be used, but if used with decoys, the decoys may only represent white or blue phase Snow Geese, or any combination of them.

#### NOTE

Hunters interested in participating in the conservation harvest of Snow Geese should keep their 2012–2013 federal permits.

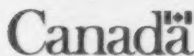
# BAG AND POSSESSION LIMITS IN NUNAVUT

Limits	Ducks RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Ducks NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Geese NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Coots RESIDENTS OF CANADA AND NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe RESIDENTS OF CANADA	Snipe NON-RESIDENTS OF CANADA
Daily bag	25(c)(g)	8(c)(g)	15(b)(e)(i)	5(a)(b)(e)(i)	25	10	10
Possession	No limit(d)(h)	16(d)(h)	No limit(b)(f)	10(a)(b)(f)(j)	No limit	No limit	20

- (a) Except that non-residents may not take more than 2 White-fronted Geese daily and may not possess more than 4.
- (b) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located west of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, not more than a total of 3 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be taken daily, and not more than a total of 24 Canada Geese or Cackling Geese, or any combination of them, may be possessed.
- (c) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located west of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the daily bag limit for ducks is 6, with not more than 2 American Black Ducks and 1 Barrow's Goldeneye.
- (d) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located west of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than 4 American Black Ducks and 2 Barrow's Goldeneye.
- (e) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the daily bag limit is 20 Snow Geese, and a total of 5 other geese.
- (f) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the possession limit is 60 Snow Geese, and a total of 20 other geese.
- (g) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the daily bag limit for ducks is 6, with not more than 4 American Black Ducks, 1 Barrow's Goldeneye and 1 Blue-winged Teal.
- (h) Except that on all islands and water in James Bay located east of 80°15'W longitude and south of 55°N latitude, the possession limit for ducks is 12, with not more than 8 American Black Ducks, 2 Barrow's Goldeneye and 2 Blue-winged Teal.
- (i) Except that the daily bag limit for Snow Geese is 20.
- (j) Except that the possession limit for Snow Geese by non-residents is 80.

## NOTE

No person shall hunt earlier than one half-hour before sunrise or later than one half-hour after sunset, except north of the 60th parallel, where no person shall hunt earlier than one hour before sunrise or later than one hour after sunset.



REPORT YOUR MIGRATORY BIRD BANDS:  
CALL 1-800-327-BAND (2263) OR GO TO: [WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV](http://WWW.REPORTBAND.GOV)

ISSN 1925-6949